

ANNUAL FESCUE

***Vulpia myuros* (L.) K.C. Gmel.**

Plant Symbol = VUMY

Contributed by: USDA NRCS California State Office
and Lockeford Plant Materials Center, California



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CalPhotos

Alternative Names

Rat-tail fescue, foxtail fescue

Uses

Erosion Control: Annual fescue has an excellent fibrous root system that provides soil stabilization on natural and man-made disturbed areas. It will provide initial erosion control and as the site improves in condition, will allow climax species to invade.

Cover Crop: Annual fescue has proved to be a valuable cover crop in almonds and other crops where a shorter height is required and mowing is frequent. It increases water penetration in problem orchards and provides a self-perpetuating cover. In comparison trials, it took more abuse than Blando brome (*Bromus mollis*) and produced less residue.

Wildlife: Its early green growth provides some value for wildlife food, nesting and good cover in the spring season.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's

current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Weediness

Annual fescue is irregularly scattered in the West in wasteland, fields, and overgrazed areas. This plant may become weedy or invasive in some regions or habitats and may displace desirable vegetation if not properly managed. Please consult with your local NRCS Field Office, Cooperative Extension Service office, or state natural resource or agriculture department regarding its status and use. Weed information is also available from the PLANTS Web site. Please consult the Related Web Sites on the Plant Profile for this species.

Description

General: Grass Family (Poaceae). Annual fescue is an introduced, short, aggressive, early maturing cool season annual grass with many fibrous roots. It has excellent seedling vigor and emerges in fall very soon after the first rain. It matures seed earlier than most annual grasses, assuring perpetuation. It can tolerate soil problems of acidity, serpentine, and low fertility. This species is native to Asia and Europe.

Distribution: This species can be found in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Texas and in several localities on the East Coast. For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Adaptation

Annual fescue is a drought tolerant grass that will persist and provide good erosion control cover with an annual precipitation of at least 25cm. (10 in.), or on areas receiving extra run-in moisture, and on areas receiving some supplemental irrigation. It has persisted on sites up to 1365 m. (4500 ft) and tolerates highly acid sedimentary soils and acidic mine spoils (pH 4.5). It germinates and grows in low fertility and shallow soils.

Establishment

The optimum time for seeding is between October 1 and November 15. Loosening the soil surface before seeding and covering lightly produces the best stands. Seed can be hydro-seeded, but best establishment occurs when the seed is in contact with the soil. Recommended seeding rates on critical areas are: broadcast, hydroseeded-3 pounds pure live seed per acre; drilled- 2 pounds pure live seed per acre and

Plant Materials <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/>>

Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <<http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html>>

National Plant Data Center <<http://npdc.usda.gov>>

depth should be 1 to 2 cm (0.5 to 1 inch). Seed can be drilled or broadcast, but because of its size and shape, it tends to stick together. Rice hulls and/or a good companion seed will help prevent “bridging over,” and allow proper dispersion of seed. There are about 993,700 seeds per pound.

Management

Applying 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre every other season during October or November will maintain healthy, erosion resistant stands. Annual fescues are initial invaders, so as sites improve, taller, more enduring plants will probably replace annual fescue, unless the area is mowed or grazed. In cover crop planting, annual fescue can be mowed frequently, but should be allowed to produce mature seed for continued perpetuation. It is readily controlled by several herbicides, providing assurance that it will not become a troublesome weed.

Seeds and Plant Production

Annual fescue has been grown in large-scale seed increase blocks at the Lockeford Plant Materials Center for the last three years. Seed was planted at a 3 lb./acre rate in 30 inch rows with a Planet Junior planter. Broad-leaf weed control herbicides are used. Seed is combined directly with an Allis Chalmers All-Crop Harvester, Model 72. Shattering is a problem at harvest time, so the seed is usually harvested while still a little green. Therefore, seed has to be dried in the field or a dryer before cleaning. Also, seed can be harvested using a flail-vac harvester.

Control

Please contact your local agricultural extension specialist or county weed specialist to learn what works best in your area and how to use it safely. Always read label and safety instructions for each control method. Trade names and control measures appear in this document only to provide specific information. USDA, NRCS does not guarantee or warranty the products and control methods named, and other products may be equally effective.

Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

‘Zorro’ Cultivar- Seed for this cultivar was collected from native plants on droughty strips of a Colombia fine sandy loam at the Plant Materials Center, Lockeford, California. This collection was assigned as P1-109-71 and named Zorro in December 1976. It has excellent seedling vigor and has shown superior seedling establishment compared to ‘Blando’ soft brome (*Bromus mollis*) on infertile, shallow or droughty soils where erosion control is critical. It

matures seed about 10 days to two weeks earlier than Blando (in May-June) if moisture conditions are normal. This earlier maturity assures perpetuation in droughty and low rainfall areas.

Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under “United States Government.” The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading “Department of Agriculture.”

References

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http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/browse_imgs/plant_com_411.html.

USDA NRCS. No date. *Notice of release of ‘Zorro’ annual fescue for soil stabilization and cover*. USDA NRCS and California Agricultural Experiment Station, Davis, CA.

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site <<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

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